

NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL

AND

EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Vol. IX. No. 283.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1876.

Price Seven Cents.

The Wishes.

BY NELL F. GOWDY.

[A fine recitation.]

The golden sun dipped low in the west,
And the forest, in gay garments drest,
Slept softly in the mellow light,
While the pure clouds, so far and bright,
Silently up in the azure lay,
Calmly waiting the closing day.

Down where the cornfield's rustling leaves
Whispered and swayed with graceful ease,
A youthful band in the gray twilight,
With faces sober and faces bright,
Were tossing the shining ears of gold
Into a wagon brown and old.

There was Daisy, with ruddy hair
Shading eyes like violets fair,
Declaring when older, she would be
"As great a lady as Nina Lee;
And I won't live" (with a frowning face)
"In such a horrid, tumblety place!"

"I'll be a soldier," said Bert, the brave,
"And go where the magnolias wave;
I'll ride the best horse in the land,
And make one of the proudest band.
If you doubt me, just wait and see;
And now Miss Mabel, what'll you be?"

"Oh, I'll be rich!" said Mabel the fair.
"And live in a house like that up there,"
And she pointed with one little hand
Up to a mansion old and grand.
"I'll dress in satin, blue and white,
And give a party every night."

"I'm going to be a sailor bold,
And visit the countries strange and old."
And Jesse tossed his handsome head,
And glanced around o'er the sunny mead.
"I don't care what you all may be,
I'll go and plow the deep blue sea!"

"Will you, though?" and turning, there,
Standing near, was their brother Clare.
In the truthful, dark blue eyes,
Was a look of griefed and sad surprise,
And, laying his hand on Jesse's hair,
"Have you forgotten your parent's care?"

"Jesse, they've watched o'er you for many years,
Labored, and suffered from many fears;
And now would you cause them greater grief?
You know their stay with us will be brief,
You can visit the fields in heather drest,
When those who most loved you lie at rest."

"Daisy and Mabel both, I see,
Want to get rich, like Nina Lee;
And I, too, hope that you may, some day,
But she did not always live in that way;
Once she was humble, and lonely and poor,
And lived in a small house on the moor."

"Anguish claimed her again and again,
But she worked and sung in sunshine and rain,
And he who guards the sparrows' fall,
And faithfully watches o'er us all,
Took Nina from the dismal place,
To a home of luxury, ease and grace."

"Bertie, you must not go to fight
Where foreign suns are shining bright;
There are battles as great with sloth to be
wrought,

As ever with armor and cannon were fought.
You can show as much courage in being a man,
As the very bravest soldier can."

The crimson clouds paled in the sky,
And the rising wind went surging by;
But the lesson they learned that Summer night
Never faded away, like the clouds so bright,—
For the influence of Clare's brave words will last
After their memory long has passed.

KINDERGARTEN DIALOGUE

FOR A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

PERSONATED BY SEVEN CHILDREN.

By Mrs. LOUISE POLLOCK, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Byron. [Sitting by a table, on which a little girl not more than five years old, is building with eight oblong blocks; she has formed a hexagon with six of them. A boy of the same age is near her, drawing on a slate.]

Lessa. Oh see, mamma! I have built a bee's cell with six of my blocks. The bee has been shutting up her cell with wax to keep this moth away. [Pointing to the eighth block outside.]

Mrs. Byron. Why, Lessa, where did you ever see a moth trying to get into a bee-hive?

Lessa. I have not seen a real one, mamma, but our teacher told us a story about it—a real true story.

[A knock at the door, enter two visitors and a child.]

Mrs. Byron. How do you do? I am delighted to see you, ladies; pray be seated. How have you all been since I saw you last?

Mrs. Daily. We are pretty well, thank you. My sister and I have been trying to come and see you for a long time, but we could not find time. I see you passing our house pretty often, and wonder how you manage with your large family to go out every day.

Second Visitor Miss Daily. What a dear little girl your daughter is; what is she doing?

Third Visitor, Lillie. Oh see, Auntie! She is amusing herself with eight blocks. Why, she ought to see our great box of blocks; but we do not care much about playing with them, for every time we build a nice house Willie comes and knocks it down.

Lessa. What kind of blocks are they? Cubes or oblongs?

Lillie. What does she mean, mamma? I only know they are blocks, some are longer and thinner than others.

Miss Daily. Do you send your children to school as young as this?

Mrs. Byron. No, I send them to a Kindergarten, and find it a great blessing to both her and myself. If you could see how much happier and better it makes a child to go to a kindergarten, you would send your's there too. And that is the reason why I am able to go out every day, for I have dismissed one of my servants, and since I call for Lessa and Frankie every day myself, my health is very much improved.

Mrs. Daily. Well, it would be a blessing to have one less servant, for each one, instead of being a help, only adds to the cares and troubles of housekeeping. And such ridiculous expressions the children learn from them. But, really, I cannot afford it.—Just look at this lovely trimming for Lillie's best dress, which she is to wear to a grand party.

Mrs. Byron. How much was it a yard?

Mrs. Daily. Only two dollars, but as I had to get ten yards train, the whole suit amounted to considerable.

Mrs. Byron. Yes, I really think it does. The same sum

of money would pay for twenty weeks of my children's tuition in the kindergarten. I cannot afford to buy such trimmings for my child's dress, but I comfort myself with the thought that when she is grown up she will not care much about the kind of trimming she wore when a little child, but the impressions she received then will remain with her all her life.

Miss Daily. Well, Lizzie, what have you made with your blocks now?

Lizzie. It is a form of beauty. I can make ever so many by just changing the position of one or two of my blocks.

Miss Daily. And what is Frankie doing?

Frankie. I am inventing some figures with vertical and horizontal lines. I could make prettier ones if I should use oblique lines also.

Miss Daily. Those are hard words for such a little child to use. I thought the kindergarten was the old infant-school revived again under a new name, where people send their children for the sake of getting them out of their way part of the day.

Mrs. Byron. A very great mistake, my dear friend, but here comes Miss Hall, our children's teacher. You will like her, I know.

[Enter Miss HALL.]

Mrs. Byron. How do you do, Miss Hall? Please take off your things and take dinner with us.

Miss Hall. I should be most happy to do so, but I have not time, and shall not be able to give myself this pleasure till after Christmas. I came this afternoon to invite you and your family to the Christmas tree of our Kindergarten.

Miss Daily. What! are you going to furnish presents to all your pupils?

Miss Hall. No, ma'am, quite the contrary; the children are going to give presents to their parents, and to some of their little guests from the Foster House. Perhaps you would like to come to our tree, and see for yourself what the very small, but loving, persevering hands of my scholars can do, and how much they realize that it is more blessed to live than to receive.

Mrs. Daily. We should be pleased to come, if we were not engaged, but might go to a grand Christmas party. My husband and I went to something of the kind last year, and seeing all that pretty fancy-work I well remember he said to me that he thought it a foolish way of spending time, especially for boys.

Miss Hall. But what does he think of boys playing marbles by the hour together, and many worse pastimes they indulge in. If he were to visit our kindergarten and study a little into the science of the system, he would quickly reach a different conclusion. It is easy to see that a child must learn a lesson or gain an idea more readily when he is made to embody it in blocks or other materials and works it out on paper, with pencil or with needle and thread, than he could by simply learning it by rote from a book. But without closing observing our method of teaching, he could hardly believe that such little children gain with their various kindergarten occupations a perfect, though unconscious comprehension of the laws of opposites and the harmony of colors and of sounds. And you must remember that they do not gain this through an inborn instinct, like the beaver or the bee, but through impressions made upon their minds, repeated with various kinds of toys and materials.

Mrs. Byron. I feel perfectly satisfied that any child who takes pleasure in doing fancy-work will be more apt to keep from destroying things and doing mischief. Since our children have been to the kindergarten, they seem to have found a new use for their eyes. They take more interest in everything they see, and want to examine every design, thinking how they may improve it, or invent as pretty a one.

Miss Daily. Well, I declare, Mrs. Byron, I shall try to induce my husband to visit Miss Hall's kindergarten, and hope he will be willing that our Charlie and Mary should go to it.

Miss Daily. It stands to reason that any one who notices and observes everything he sees, is happier than one who passes by the beauties and wonders of nature unobserved. I know by my own observation that there is not nearly so much crying and quarrelling in the nurseries of those parents who send their children to the kindergarten, as there is in those who do not; and I do not see but what they are quite as far advanced in their studies as those are who go to other schools.

Mrs. Byron. After our Charlie had left the Kindergarten and entered the primary school, his teacher assured me that he was astonished to observe the difference between him and the other scholars. Some gentlemen from England who visited this country to examine our school-system, declared to me that no teacher in the primary school could obtain a child's undivided attention for more than ten minutes during a forenoon. What a blessing to such poor little ones to be occupied with some pleasant fancy-work or play, instead of spending so many hours in listless idleness; even if no other object were attained by it.

Mrs. Daily. I must leave you now, but I wish you good success and much pleasure with your Christmas festival. I am sure you deserve it, Miss Hall; for it must be a very arduous trial of patience to assist all those restless little bodies in their labor of love. In this country there is much need of something of this kind to make children less selfish and more devoted to their parents. Many children grow up expecting their parents always to be the givers, and any one who teaches children to delight in giving pleasure to others ought to be respected and encouraged. Miss Daily, you have my best wishes for A Merry Christmas.

[All join in singing:]

Merry, merry Christmas everywhere,
Cheerily it ringeth through the air,
Christmas bells, Christmas trees,
Christmas odors in the breeze.
Why should we so joyfully
Sing with grateful mirth?
See the Sun of Righteousness
Beams upon the earth!

Merry, merry Christmas everywhere
Cheerily it ringeth through the air;
Christmas bells, Christmas trees,
Christmas odors on the breeze;
Deeds of faith and charity,
These our offerings be,
Calling every heart to sing
Christ is born for me.

FUN IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

[For the JOURNAL.]

We do have some good laughs, don't we? Many of them are necessarily like Old Leather Stockings' "long inward ones," though the class sometimes see the snap in our eyes, and we enjoy the joke together. The richest blunders I have ever seen have been in examination papers. Here is a description of the Amazon river copied verbatim (minus bad spelling) from a paper in one of our model schools: "The Amazon river rises in the Atlantic Ocean, flows north-west and empties into the Rocky Mountains."

On another paper, from the same school, was the word? Resources. "Re-sauces, sauces back. That boy rescues his mother." That teacher ought to have credit for teaching prefixes, eh Mr. Sup't?

A boy in the senior class defined coupon as a kind of carriage; but this may be excused as brokers and coupons are inseparably connected.

After an elaborate attempt to explain "emblem" to a class averaging ten years of age, I received several illustrations, such as, "The horse is the emblem of swiftness and of strength," when I was startled by the announcement that "A cow is the emblem of milk." It was the same class who persisted in giving "late" as the definition of modern, and upon being asked for a sentence furnished me with, "I am not modern this morning."

A boy came, confidentially, to me one recess, and said, "I it true that whales have pictures of men and houses on their jabones." He had doubtless seen a halibut that had been scratched by an artistic sailor. It was the same youth who being too lazy to copy the notes given at the close of a lesson on iron, copied the hole of his composition from Chambers' Encyclopedia. It contained this sentence: "For the component parts of this metal, see article on Chemistry." It took a long time to convince that boy that I had positive proof that the essay was not original. His mother called soon after, and complained of the slow advancement of her son. Jimmy is bright enough. I'm sure it must be the fault of

the system." I felt my lips twitch one day, when I overheard this oral examination:

"What animal is of great value to the Esquimaux in traveling?" "The camel."

"What animals of North America are noted for their fur?" "The fox." Next? "The toad."

These are not exaggerations or inventions, but actual facts. I think the teacher, to whom it is only doing justice to say she is absent half the term, might be pardoned for the remark that she would have liked to choke that boy.

AMELIA WILLIAMS.

Sound Truths.

We have not only too many colleges, but too many students in them. There are only two classes of young men that ought to go to college. One is the sons of men who are rich enough to maintain them in college, and for five years after graduation, while they are preparing for a learned profession. The other is young men of uncommonly gifted minds that passionately love knowledge, and cannot be content without pursuing it. For my part, I wish all the colleges would double or treble their rates of tuition, so as to keep out that great multitude of young men who have no right to be exempt from the ordinary labors of life. There is many a stout young fellow now being spoiled in college who ought to be at home helping "the old man" on the farm, or giving a lift to a laborious doctor or clergyman, who is pinching all the family to provide his son with a college diploma.

It is a great delight and privilege to spend four years in acquiring knowledge. A villa at Newport is also a nice thing to have, and so is a two-hundred ton yacht. It may be a great pity that we cannot all have these pleasant things, but we CANNOT, and there is an end of it. Nearly every youth on earth, by the time he is eighteen years of age, ought to enter the college of life, and begin to acquire the art of business by which means to live.

A youth that really and truly loves knowledge will get it, college or no college. I left school at eighteen or nineteen, just prepared to enter college, and began work at once, in a peculiarly absorbing and laborious vocation. By getting up very early in the morning I managed to study about an hour and a half a day, and on Sundays three hours. I kept up the practice for seven years, until I had read twice as much Latin and Greek, and nearly as much Mathematics as I should have read in college.

You want knowledge, my boy? Get it. There it lies, ready for you. Don't sponge upon the old folks at home. One hour a day spent in judicious study, and kept up for fifty years, will put an intelligent person in possession of the substance of all the knowledge that exists.

Let us have no more "one-horse" colleges. If any rich man wants to do something useful in the college way, let him buy out a feeble college, settle pensions upon the aged professors, pull down the buildings, sell off the land, and thus peacefully extinguish the institution.

What we want in this country, above all things, is better and smaller primary schools, when the ceaseless tide of, for eign ignorance that sets towards us, as well as the ignorance perpetrated at home, may be penetrated and enlightened. In this city of New York more than half of the children leave school forever before they are fourteen. The primary school is their only chance. The primary school is our only chance. And yet we are putting out the strength of the system in maintaining high schools and colleges.

We want colleges and universities, few in number, rich in the learning of their professors and in the character of their students. But as to the rudiments of knowledge, they should be as common, as free, and as inviting as air and water. A university can hardly be too large; a primary school can hardly be too small.—JAMES PARTON.

MARKS.

The school-room has been the scene of great changes. Once the rod reigned supreme. Stripes and study were considered to be like Chang-and-Eng, inseparably connected—it were death to disunite them. Not only did the "unwilling school-boy" consider it as a part of his lot on earth to be beaten, but the master considered it as a part of his task as teacher to make his pupils feel the rod. It was received as a necessity, it was performed as a duty. No matter whether the lad was lazy or forgetful, thick-headed, or depraved, one remedy was applied in all cases. Things have improved for the school-boy. He is now only flogged for depravity or disobedience, and in the good city of New York not even for that, the Board of Education unwisely removing needed power from the hands of the teachers. In the place of the rod we have—marks, in these modern days,

Is the pupil prompt—she has five marks. Does she remember what others forget—five marks more, and so on adding up in some cases an amount of marks quite astonishing. But does she enter late? no matter what the cause, she is to "take off five marks"—does she not sit erect, she must take off five more; does she answer pertly? she must take off ten; is she really disobedient the subtraction goes on until her "marks" are reduced to "zero." The one who gets "the highest marks" she is the apple of the teacher's eye; she is a fortunate, pride-filled and delighted scholar. Is the plan a good one?

The question must be answered in frankness. It may be used so as to have as bad an effect on the moral system as the rod did on the physical body. Children come to school to be instructed, to be trained, to be strengthened, intellectually and morally. They enter the school-room to find an artificial system prevailing, by which the smart and precocious are encouraged, but which has no effect at all on the dull and timid. They adapt themselves as well as they can to it. But the results on the majority is depressing. Like the prize-system, to which it is cognate, it is soon settled that certain ones will inevitably win, and the rest put forth no effort at all.

As the Twig is Bent.

A case has recently been developed from which a remarkably strong moral could be drawn, and in case it happens to be known to any instructor of youth, he will undoubtedly make use of it, much to the edification of the aforesaid youth. But this, in the language of the novelist, is a digression. Some three or four years ago Charley Scribner, son of Hon. C. H. Scribner, and Leo Miner, son of Mr. D. H. Miner, were playmates and firm friends, and were in each other's company constantly. Although at that time but 12 or 13 years of age, they were both great readers, and took especial delight in telegraphy and anything relating to electricity.

The taste they had for such matters was gratified, and soon they began studying the science. Both of the boys then lived on Huron street, near each other, and after pursuing their studies in electricity awhile they stretched a wire from one house to the other, rigged up some old batteries and instruments obtained of the Western Union Company and telegraphed messages from house to house. Not long after that Mr. Scribner moved to his present residence, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Fifteenth street, nearly two miles from his former dwelling place.

This for a while put a stop to the boys' sport. But they went to work, and alone and unaided, stretched a wire from Mr. Miner's house, on Huron street, to Mr. Scribner's. At this time they bought new instruments and had become proficient operators. It should be remembered that all this work—adjusting the instruments, making the batteries and stretching the wire—had been done by these two boys. The pleasure and experience gained by this pastime and study developed in Leo Miner a taste for mechanics, which, as he grew older, constantly increased, and he is now a member of the Engineers' Corps at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he is pursuing his studies with that energy and ardor which characterized his efforts here.

Charley Scribner, on the other hand, made a study of electricity, and has, although comparatively young in years, completely mastered it. Last spring his investigations and studies resulted in his inventing an improved "repeater" for use on telegraph instruments. He took his plans to Chicago, where a model was made, and on which he has received letters patent from the Bureau at Washington. The improvement was tried in Chicago by the Manager of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., who was so pleased with Charley's knowledge of all branches of telegraphy, and in his usual modest manner, that he offered him then and there a lucrative and responsible position.

Charley hardly felt like accepting the place, so he returned home, where he has since been engaged in pursuing his studies. In the meantime the manager has been in constant correspondence with him and his father, and finally succeeded in getting them to consent to Charley's accepting the position. The young electrician will have the entire care of the instruments of the company in Chicago, and as only a thoroughly competent person is intrusted with this duty, it will be seen that he has a position of no little importance and responsibility. Charley left last night for his post, taking with him the best wishes of a host of friends.

STIFF NECK.—A lady tell us: "I awoke one morning with the cords of my neck so very stiff and sore that I could with difficulty turn my head. A friend learning of my trouble advised me to rub it with sweet oil, insisting that was the proper thing to do and it would surely prove a remedy." I followed her directions, though doubtingly, simply rubbing the oil in two or three times, and truly the sore-

ness and stiffness disappeared as by magic and did not return."

Another lady writes:—"Having sore throat and stiff neck I tried the 'blue remedy.' The sun was shining through the blue and white panes, and, reclining on a cot and baring my shoulder, I allowed its rays to fall on it. So soothing an influence put me to sleep, and when I awoke a friend had drawn the blinds and covered me, and my trouble had gone." Doubtless the recovery was helped by taking "the stitch in time."

Another case was that of a gentleman who came down to breakfast in an *Israelitish* mood, whereupon his doctor says: "I'll take that out of you in a short time. John, fill my rubber bag with hot water, and bind it over the stiff cord and let it remain while this man eats his breakfast." "This man" walked to his office an hour later in as pleasant and pliable a condition as ever Gentile knew.

THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD.

No. VI.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DEAR JOURNAL:

To day I am standing on the shore of Lake Huron while the waves are dashing at my feet, and look out on the broad expanse of water with a feeling of exultation and joy.

It is a freedom to be appreciated, an experience to be prized; and standing here, my whole soul bears devout testimony to the grandeur of scenes spread out as a feast for the spirit to feed upon, a picture for memory ever to treasure and think of.

I approach the light-house on the bluff, and Mac Donald the keeper kindly permits me to ascend to the dome. I spring up the narrow stairway with the gleesome agility of a schoolboy searching after wonders in new and strange places.

I examine the lamps, reservoirs and reflectors in buried curiosity, and make a mental calculation of the height and width of that little place which has been a guiding star to many a tempest tossed voyager on that western coast.

Yes, the little port of Goderich, Ont., is blessed with a beacon of warning and safety; for its strong and steady flame can be seen for twenty-five miles a starry night, and many a craftsman knows, ere yet he sees it,

"That its light is shining brightly,
On that far, but friendly shore,
Where he hopes to cast his anchor
When his voyaging is o'er."

I called at the school house, which is a brick building of Gothic form, and found Mr. W. R. Miller, the Principal a fine young man doing remarkably well as 'Captain of the Ship.'—"It is a first-class school. 'Go where you like and make yourself at home,'" said he to me after one brief introduction; and I felt more at home there, than in many other schools of equal calibres throughout Ontario.

An old adage says—"The dog is like his master."—And so I find it in the schools. The teachers are generally affected, influenced and tintured by the nature and deportment of the Principal. "Examples are contagious."—"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

A crabbed old Diogenes of a Principal poisons the air about him, and evil spirits stand ready to obey his impulses. And so I found it in another school. "Ah yes!" "We hem!" You would like to see the school?" said the old man at the head with a suspicious, leering, acrimonious, corroding look, his voice stentorian, his behavior lunatic.—"Well, I ain't got time to go round with ye myself—We don't have many visitors, and I don't want the classes disturbed; but just a few minutes and I'll send a boy to show you through the building!"

The pupils caught fire with that discharge of venom, and nearly every boy and girl in that room fought me with malicious glances. I wanted to get beyond that evil presence, out into the pure, blessed free air, but a sort of nightmare influence fixed me to the spot, until time, precious time, the admonisher, urged my departure from the place. As I turned to go, my ears caught a suppressed chuckle, or a smothered crow from the throng, and a backward glance observed on many a face a sneer, where a friendly smile belonged.

At recess, the school went out with a yell like an Indian war-whoop, and rushed in again with the sweep of a tornado. Big boys badgered and bullied little ones, and bigger ones still stalked about masters of the situation.

The neighbors, in answer to my inquiries, said the old man had been a faithful teacher, but was getting childish. I say in reply, such a person has no right or place in the school-house. Give the children the best that can be got; the school-house belongs to them, and make its recollections bright, peaceful and happy. J. OAKLEY.

Dec. 5, 1876.

Drawing Teaches to See.

Within the past few years, a demand has arisen in nearly all the leading cities of the country for the introduction of the study of drawing into public schools, as a branch of the regular and fundamental course of instruction. This demand is supported by teachers and educationalists, as well as by public men generally; all claiming that the study has such important relations to the educational needs of the time, that it should be placed side by side with other fundamental studies, and be taught throughout the whole school course, from the lowest primary classes to the most advanced pupils in the high schools.

"Let us look at some of the considerations which are urged in favor of this study.

"I. DRAWING AS TEACHING HOW TO SEE.—It is very generally conceded that the power of intelligent observation, or of seeing things, has never received proper attention in our schools; yet this is a power capable of wonderful development, and of great practical application, and can be made the source of great benefit, as well as of inestimable pleasure, to every person who possesses it. It is rare that we find a person capable of carefully examining an object, and accurately describing it. If any one doubts this statement, let him set some object before a group of adult persons, and ask for written descriptions of its form, size, color, &c. A comparison of these descriptions would show that hardly any two persons saw the same features alike; and rarely one, unless trained by drawing, would see the object with any approach to accuracy. Now, this power of intelligent seeing, the possession of a properly trained eye, is, in almost every branch of modern business, essential to success. It is indispensable to the mechanic or artisan who wishes to rise in his business, no matter what branch of industry he may be engaged in. It is equally important to every manufacturer or merchant in order that he may detect good work from bad work. In short, the man who can quickly, accurately and intelligently see whatever is placed before him possesses a decided advantage over the one who does not possess this qualification. Now, this power of intelligent seeing is clearly one of educational development. The eye can be as readily trained to see accurately as the muscles of the arm to feats of strength; and drawing is the principal, if not the sole study in public schools, which develops the power to any extent. Writing does not do it, because writing deals with a few arbitrary figures. Reading does not do it, because reading has little to do with form, and appeals almost entirely to the imagination. Arithmetic does not aim at any thing of the kind. So that what are generally regarded as the three fundamental studies make no provision whatever for the education of one of the most important faculties which we possess. And, further: of almost equal importance to intelligent seeing is the power of correctly expressing, or conveying to others, what is seen. This can be done in two ways,—by verbal descriptions, or by drawings. It need only be said that the latter, when well done, are always regarded as the more reliable.

"The training of the eye, then, being one of the most important features in public education, and drawing being the proper way of expressing what the eyes see, indeed the only sure test of what is seen, we have one very broad reason for teaching drawing in our public schools; and as children should be taught to observe, to compare, and to express their knowledge, from the beginning of their school course, we have here sufficient reason for beginning the study in the primary schools.—J. T. LIGGETT.

WHOLESONE FOOD FOR TEACHERS.

FOR BREAKFAST.—Oatmeal porridge with milk and sugar.

Or, graham mush, with a little good syrup.

Or, cracked wheat with milk and sugar.

Or, baked potatoes with bread and butter.

Or, beefsteak or mutton chop, with baked potatoes and bread and butter.

If you are thin and need fat use the first three; if you are too fat use the last named two.

DINNER.—Beef or mutton, roasted or stewed, with any vegetables you may like (though tomatoes should be used sparingly), good bread and butter, and close the meal with a glass of weak lemonade. Eat no dessert unless it be a little fruit, and eat nothing more until the next morning.

There is no rule in regard to diet about which I am so fixed in my convictions as that nothing should be eaten after dinner, and I think that the dinner should be taken early in the day, not later, if it can be so managed, than 2 o'clock. In regard to the precise hour of the dinner I am not so clear, though for myself 1 o'clock is the best hour; but in reference to the omission of the third meal, I have, after long observation, no doubt whatever.

Hundreds of persons have come to me with indigestion, in some of its many forms, and have experienced such relief in a single week from omitting the supper that I have, for a number of years, depended upon this point in the diet as the best item in the prescriptions for indigestions. I have never met one person suffering from indigestion who was not greatly relieved at once by omitting the third meal.

Eat nothing between meals, not even an apple or a peach. If you eat fruit let it be with the breakfast or dinner.

Cooked fruit is best for persons with weak digestion. I have met hundreds of people who could digest a large beefsteak without a pang, but could not manage a single uncooked apple.

I think certain dietetic reformers have somewhat overrated the value of fruit.

Avoid cake, pie, all sweetmeats, nuts, raisins and candies.

Manage your stomach as above, and at the end of ten years you will look back upon these table habits as the source of a great advantage and happiness.

For thirty years I have been a constant and careful observer (I have no hobbies about diet), and in the light of my own experience and these long observations, I assure you the table habits I advise are vital to health and happiness.—DIO LEWIS, in *Ill. Weekly*.

ABESTOS.

A curious exhibition has just been organized at the Simionetti Palace, on the Corso, in Rome. It is a display of abestos in all the stages through which it passes from the time that it is taken out of the bowels of the earth until it appears as a manufactured article. The ancient had a means of weaving it, and with it made napkins for meals, wicks for lamps, and winding sheets for the dead for the purposes of cremation, so that the ashes of the deceased could be collected unmixed with those of the wood which had formed the funeral pyre. The process of working this textile has been again discovered by the Marquis de Baterra.

"One of the illusions is that this hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart, that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is doomsday."

"He that loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may incessantly entertain himself, as in all matters, so in all fortunes."

"Where discipline falls like a rotten wall, instruction is buried under the ruins. There can be no good instruction without good discipline."

"Simplicity in diet is rewarded by a clear head, a good digestion, and freedom from inflammatory disease. If one desires to think and act understandingly, let him select his food with discretion, and eat it in cheerfulness."

"Taxes for education are like vapors, which rise only to descend again to beautify and fertilize the earth."—BURKE.

"That is play, no matter how severe the exercise or labor, which is done of one's free choice and under one's own direction. That is work, however light the employment, that is under the control, direction and authority of another."

"The true teacher is ever a quickening spirit, full of enthusiasm and life. His aim is not so much to pour into the mind as to draw out, to awaken the dormant energies of the inner life, to lead on to higher and still higher attainments. He who would conduct his pupils along the path of knowledge must be able, at every step, to point out the beauties of the way. No other should attempt to lead. It is not by threats or by force that the youthful faculties are most successfully developed; but by the attractive power of knowledge."

"Pour in knowledge gently. Plato, one of the wisest men of ancient Greece, observed that the minds of children are like bottles with very narrow mouths. If you attempt to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge is wasted and little received, whereas with a small stream they are easily filled. Those who would make prodigies of young children, act as wisely as if they would pour a pail of water into a pint measure."

"In an address, which he recently delivered at Liverpool College, Lord Derby told the students that there were three great maxims of study—first, that mental labor never hurts anybody unless taken in great excess; second, that those who cannot spare time for physical exercise will soon have to spare it for illness; third, that morning work is generally better than night work."

"The truly great man is never vain or proud of authority, nor harsh nor haughty in the exercise of it."

"It is great wisdom to know when to speak and when to keep silence."

AN INCIDENT OF A FAMINE.

A characteristic incident connected with the famine in the north of China reaches the Shanghai *Courier* from Peking. It seems that the scarcity of food has been greatly felt in many of the outlying country villages, and the dearth was all the keener from the fact that the people were uncared for by a single mandarin, the only authorities in the neighborhood being soldiers. So an old gentleman, a scholar and a man of much repute, bestirred himself, and in spite of much discouragement from his friends, he went round to all the well-to-do gentry with a beautifully written petition praying for assistance. The old man pleaded the cause of the sufferers so well, that he succeeded in scraping together not less than 3,000 taels of silver; but alas! it was a drop in the bucket, and was not sufficient to feed a tenth of those who needed succor. However, he managed to open an establishment for providing the villagers with "congee," on the soup kitchen principle, though the amount each man received was barely large enough to hold body and soul together. At length one morning a mysterious placard was found affixed to the door of the congee house, urging the heads of the district, if they wanted more assistance, to apply to two powerful mandarins, who were unnamed, connected with the imperial government. Twenty-thousand taels, said the anonymous author of the proclamation, is required to do any good; and the only way in which that sum is likely to be procured is by appealing to these high officers. For some time no body seemed willing to go upon so venturesome an errand. At last, however, one of the Peking officials known as "Yu-shin"—"the emperor's eyes and ears"—made it his duty to find out from whom the proclamation emanated. His researches brought him in contact with the two ministers who had been referred to, and, to his unbounded astonishment, he no sooner mentioned his business than they each presented him with 10,000 taels, saying at the same time that as they had provided the money, he was to see that it was well dispensed and take all trouble off their hands. It also transpired that they themselves, and no other, were the authors of the proclamation.

SERVICEABLE COLORS.

Blue is not advisable in rooms where hard service is expected or much exposure to light and sun necessary. Crimson is not a serviceable color for furniture, turning gray and fading in spite of care, though crimson and maroon are admirable in carpets, holding their own against time and hard use, and abuse even, amazingly. Nevertheless one requires much patience when she takes into her house a red and black or red and maroon carpet, for not a speck of dust, a thread of material of any color, a hair even, can escape detection; a broom is constantly required. The word constantly is advisedly used, no other suiting the emergency. Nevertheless, no carpets give such pretty lights and reflections, or so much cheerful warmth and beauty, as one of these troublesome, monotone-shaded red ingrain. Indeed, in colors, carpets have the advantage decidedly. Take green, for instance, green rep, which was so popular and pretty not long since, soon fades, turns rusty, dingy, gray. It is, if anything, worse than crimson; but a green carpet, particularly the olive and sage shades, wears admirably, though changing slightly if in too strong sunlight, as all colors do, more or less.

With brown and gray the case seems reversed, since a brown carpet gets dingy, and a brown and gray combined needs a good deal of bright color to give an air of comfort or cheer to a room in which it is. This is not true of brown carpets, whose tone inclines to butterant or maroon, but of the cool, pure browns and grays. On the contrary, chairs and sofas upholstered in brown prove the most satisfactory, perhaps, of all, since they keep warm, rich tints and mellow shades in spite of sun and time. Gray is very lovely for furniture, but rather delicate. It is especially handsome when relieved by puffs of scarlet, crimson or blue.

HOW TO STOP COUGHING.

In a lecture once delivered by the celebrated Dr. Brown Sequard, he gave the following directions, which may prove serviceable to persons troubled with a nervous cough:

"Coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing, also, in the neighborhood of the ear may stop coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing. And I may say the will has immense power, too. There was a French surgeon who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of the hospital, 'The first patient who coughs will be deprived of food to-day.' It was exceedingly rare that a patient coughed then."

CALCULATIONS have been published showing that over twenty-three millions of animals and birds were wounded, without being captured, by the licensed sportsmen and poachers of the British Islands during the year ending March 31, 1876. The vivisectionists are completely eclipsed by this cruelty.

BRUNEL AND HIS SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A singular accident once happened to the late Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer. Mr. Brunel, while performing a conjuring trick for the amusement of some children, allowed half a sovereign to slip into his throat, (not his windpipe) where it remained immovable. A surgeon was sent for, who at once pronounced it an impossibility to remove the obstacle by any of the ordinary means. He opened a passage in his gullet, through which Mr. Brunel might be fed, and told his patient that a couch must be constructed on which he must be fastened, face downward, and then be tilted up, feet uppermost, and brought up suddenly with a jerk on reaching a perpendicular position. Mr. Brunel entered into the plan with his usual energy, and devised a sketch of the machine for the upholsterer. While it was being made, the patient was kept quiet, and fed through the aperture. Several days elapsed, and then, on being placed on the couch, and treated in the way intended, the shock caused by the sudden stoppage when tilted up with his head downward, relaxed for an instant the muscles which held the coin, and it fell against his teeth.

A NEW MODE OF WASHING.

The ill effects of soda on linen have given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must

then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover the vessel containing them as hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be repeated and used a second time, but in that case half a teaspoonful of ammonia must be added. This process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detergent action is great, have no injurious effect on the linen; and while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

A COURTEOUS CAVALIER.

All of us remember the courteous Duc de Caislin, who took an equally courteous Rhinegrave prisoner and shared his bed with him, and how the two polite warriors, to give each other the mattress, slipped courteously to the floor, and left the bed unoccupied between them. In due time the Rhinegrave went to Paris and called on his captor. There was such a profusion of compliments on leaving, that the prisoner finally ran out and locked the door outside. The duke jumped out of the window, and when the German got to the gate, there was the duke as large and polite as life. He had put out his thumb by the leap, and called in the surgeon to set it. Soon afterward the surgeon called on his patient, and found the cure perfect. As he was leaving, the duke accompanied him to the door, and must open it. Another contest of courtesy, but the duke opens it at last and—puts out his thumb again.

THE LONGEST DAYS.

At London and at Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours; at Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours; at Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven hours; at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and Tobolsk, in Siberia, the longest day has nineteen hours, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Wardhuys, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption, and at Spitzbergen the longest day is three and a half months; at New York, the longest day, June 19th, has fourteen hours and fifty-six minutes, and at Montreal fifteen and a half hours.

At a meeting of British scientists, lately held at Kensington, Sir J. Whitworth read an important paper on liner measurement, in which he compared line with end measure, to the disadvantage of the former mode of ascertaining length. In illustration of the wonderful advance made in accurate measurement, he remarked that, fifty years ago, the thousands of spindles in a cotton factory had each to be separately fitted into the bolster in which it worked; at the present time, all these spindles are made to gauge and are perfectly and immediately interchangeable. The foundation of accuracy in measurement he declared to be the production of the true plane. His millionth measuring machine he did not exhibit, but he performed a sufficiently striking experiment with one of his gauges. He passed a pencil between the two points; then he advanced one of these two points a little nearer to the other, just one twenty-thousandth of an inch; and the breadth of the pencil was, by this wonderfully simple and ingenious means, ascertained within one twenty-thousandth of an inch.

SCIENTIFIC.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.—The manufacture of artificial pearls is now said to be extensively carried on in France, the material used for this purpose being a perfectly white solution of the scales of the blenny, a well-known fish of that country. The solution—genuine—is a mucus which lubricates the scales of the fish; it coagulates by heat to a thick, white deposit, and is obtained by carefully scraping the fish over a shallow tub containing fresh water, palm being taken not to scale the back or dorsal part, as these scales are yellow, while the white scales possess the value. The material is received on a horsehair sieve, and the first water, mixed with a little blood, is thrown away. The scales are then washed and pressed, when the mucus or essence, sinks to the bottom of the tub, and appears as a very brilliant blue-white oily mass. It takes forty thousand fish to furnish two pounds of the substance; it is sealed in the boxes with ammonia, and in this condition is sent to Paris. If a drop of the essence be taken up by a straw and let fall upon water, it floats, giving forth the most brilliant colors. Mere glass bulbs, in shape of pearls, lined with this substance, imitate the real gems with remarkable closeness.

WHAT is described as a fire-proof suit, of extraordinary merit—invented by a Swedish named Oestberg—has recently been exhibited at Vienna, in the presence of the emperor and several other distinguished personages and men of science. On this occasion Capt. Ahlstrum, clothed in the suit, deliberately walked into an immense fire, prepared for the purpose, of wood saturated with petroleum. According to the account given of this test, the heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within eighty paces without being absolutely burnt or scorched, but Ahlstrum walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally, with the same equanimity as well as entire consciousness of danger, seated himself snugly on the live coals. After thus remaining in the fire a quarter of an hour, the salamander came out, as perfectly unharmed as when he went in.

FRENCH experiments show a decided superiority of what is termed "gras" charcoal for foundries; when used in small quantities, and finely sifted, its action is perfect, and it gives to the casting that bluish lustre which is so highly esteemed. There are three sorts in use in French foundries, known as mineral charcoal, vegetable charcoal, and stove charcoal. The first of these is made from coal finely pulverized, and is mixed with the sand used for casting pieces of small dimensions and of slight thickness, and these are called green sands. But all sorts of coal are not equally good for the purpose; some kinds giving a white appearance to cast iron, and producing on the surface, and chiefly at the extremities of the castings, rough spots which the file will not touch, and which have the appearance of having been run at too low a heat. "Gras," or bituminous coal, however, as mentioned above, is found to be so unobjectionable in these respects, as compared with the other kinds, that it is greatly preferred for foundries.

M. PLANTE concludes from his experiments that the sun is a hollow, electrified globe, full of gases and vapors, and covered with a liquid coating of incandescent matter. He considers the spots to be produced by masses of gas and electrified vapors proceeding from the interior of the orb, penetrating the liquid layer and giving to the edges of the cavities forms which characterize the passage of positive electricity.

INVISIBLE POWER.

BY

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

and then Moss Cohen leveled his revolver, and shouted:

"Hold your horses, or I'll put a bullet through them!"

And, as if in response to this daring mandate, a yell sounded within the other carriage, and a crash of glass succeeded, as an arm was dashed through the window.

The driver of that other carriage only looked once around, when Cohen's loud summons reached him; and then, as the noise of breaking glass followed, pulled up his horses with a jerk, and in an instant scrambled from his seat, and disappeared upon the sidewalk.

"I thought we were on the track!" exclaimed Moss Cohen, as he alighted between those pairs of panting animals, just as the other carriage-door was forced open, and a man sprang out.

"Is that you, Macy?" asked the Israelite, revolver in hand.

"Nary Macy," replied an individual, with a red muffer round his throat and a round hat on; "It's me; them copper-heads has got Mr. Macy."

"Heavens!" exclaimed Cohen, in dismay. "He's in the other carriage!"

"Yes, sir," answered the driver in a round hat; "They chloroformed both on us; but I ducked under this here red muffer, and played 'possum.'"

CHAPTER XXV.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS POSTAGE.

When Moss Cohen's friendly face disappeared, as the carriage rolled away from it, Saul Macy, feeling the "stuffed" man's sham legs, on one side of him, and the press of that small fellow opposite, felt glad that only a few squares intervened between Thirtieth street and the Arsenal.

But when Broadway lights gleamed upon their route, our home-guard smiled at Moss Cohen's suspicions regarding that honest "detective," and was about to observe—

What he was about to observe did not transpire, however; for, as they were turning into Thirty-third street shadows, Macy suddenly felt the knees of that small man in front of him fly up, as if bitten by a snake; and the next instant a pair of heavy boots, with legs in them, were planted squarely against his chest, forcing him back upon the cushion, and almost depriving him of breath.

Then a peculiar smell pervaded the coach, and, with the thought of ether in his mind, a large sponge was applied to his mouth and nostrils, while the booted feet pushed his body suffocatingly to the carriage back, and a revolver's muzzle was pressed against his temple.

But there was no need of a revolver. That subtle ether did its quiet work effectively.

"Take your hoofs away," said the "stuffed" man to his comrade. And as the latter replaced his knees at a lower angle, Saul Macy's head fell on his breast, and his strong frame sank down like a sack.

"Rather a neat job, Tony," said the "mere clerk."

"We're there," responded the under-sized man, pulling at the check-leather. And, as the coach stopped, he thrust his head out of the window, and called out—

"Driver, open the door; man in here's got a fit!"

So it was; that "put up job" succeeded severely; for as the unsuspecting driver of Saul's carriage opened its door, to let out the stuffed ruffian and his "pal," two more men jumped out of another coach, at the curb-stone; and, while one pair took charge of Macy's unconscious person, another brace "chloroformed" the wearer of that red muffer, under shelter of which he contrived to "play 'possum," as he was dubbed into his own vehicle; to be subsequently rescued by Moss Cohen in mistake for Saul Macy.

As for Saul Macy, he was so thoroughly chloroformed, that he knew nothing after mulling ether, until he recovered sensations under a strong odor of whiskey, and found himself lying, in his water-proof coat, on a narrow bedstead, in a shabby-looking chamber, lit by a single gas jet, which showed him a few articles of dilapidated bed-room furniture, a carpetless floor, and a man in his shirt sleeves, sitting by an open window, smoking a meerschaum pipe.

A dull pain in the head, and a nausea in the throat, recalled at once his experience in the coach; and he had no difficulty in

concluding that he was now a prisoner, under guard of that "hang-dog," looking fellow with a pipe of peace in his mouth, and a revolver of strife in a belt which held his nether garments up.

"Hallo!" hailed Macy, when he had considered the "situation."

"Hallo! yourself," was the response, which did not seem very repellent; so the home-guard pursued his line of discourse.

"Where am I?" inquired he.

"Where your're gwine to stay, Yank," was the rejoinder; and that epithet "Yank" satisfied Saul of one thing—that an emigrant from "Confederate States" was on guard over him. With this conviction, came odd surmises as to how many such "emigrants" there might be in New York city that night, and whether they were strong enough to stand guard over New York "Yanks" generally.

For the paragraphs he had perused a few hours before, in the evening paper, might be significant of events that, in a single day, perhaps, would make the friends of "Stars and Bars" more potent than the friends of "Stars and Stripes."

"If I'm to stay here, and you to smoke, I'll make a bargain with you," quoth Saul Macy.

"Well," drawled his guard—"propel, Yank."

"Lay aside that Dutch pipe, and take a good Spanish cigar," said the "Yank."

He produced, as he spoke, the full cigar-case which poor Susie had carefully placed in a breast-pocket of his water-proof, so as to be "handy" for her home-guard on post.

"Well, Yank," said the Confederate, "That yer's human talk." And resting his meerschaum on a pine table, where was a black bottle of whiskey, and a glass half full of the same concoction; which he drained, before walking over to Macy, who sat on the bed, with his silver cigar-case open.

A couple of stars soon blazing on the ends of their cigars, the smokers saw no bars to conversation.

"This yer's a peart cigar-case, sir," remarked the sentinel, turning it over in his hands. "Rale specie about this yer trap."

"Solid silver, I believe," returned Saul. He felt in his pocket the same moment; and found himself minus his woven silver purse, a present from Amelia, which, with his pocket knife, and the revolver which he had reported to Moss Cohen, as "all safe," had been taken from him while he swooned.

"Lost anything, sir?" inquired the guard, who, with that prime "Havana" in his mouth, and the silver case in hand, felt quite respectful toward his prisoner.

"Only a trifle," answered Saul, nonchalantly—"My silver purse had forty or fifty dollars in it."

"You must be a rich man!" remarked the Confederate, who, in fact, knew nothing about the loss Macy had suffered; those valuables having been adroitly abstracted from his clothes by that under-sized operator who had used his boots as a battering ram against Saul's stomach.

"Rich enough to pay a thousand dollars for my liberty," said the prisoner, in response to his jailer's surmise.

"Can't talk turkey to me," said the guard. "I'm 'sponsible for your keepin', Yank."

"Suppose I give you a thousand dollars to carry a note to my house, sir?" queried Macy.

"That's tall talk," observed the Confederate. "Who'd pay damages if you footed them marines onto our diggin's;—no sir-ee—Nary time!" He tried to pierce his charge with a pair of gimlet eyes; but Macy responded, quietly—

"I'd give a thousand rather than my wife should be uneasy about me. Do you know why I'm kidnapped?"

"To git ye out o' harm's way, so I'm persuaded," replied the guard. "Agree to deal me that yer lone hand, soon's you git safe out o' this yer hole, and I'll tote your message tomorrow morning."

"I'll do better than that," said Macy. "If you'll deliver a note to my wife this night, and bring back an answer, I'll give you an order on her for a thousand dollars, a nd she'll pay it, sure;—and you may keep that silver cigar-case," he added, as he marked those bead-like eyes on the silver again.

The guard took his cigar from between his yellow teeth, and gazed at his prisoner, with open mouth, as well as eyes. "That's a bullet and a bragger!" said he. "You beat all the Yanks I every know'd, for talking trade."

"I mean trade, sir," replied Saul. "Get me writing materials; take a note to my wife, and you'll be a thousand dollars richer, sir."

"You're peart," said the Confederate; "I've heern tell of invisible ink that you jes hold by the fire, and there'll be letters ris onto it."

"Get a pencil, then, and let me write."

If there's anything you fear in my note, don't take it—that's all." Saul Macy blew a cloud; and his guard went to the whiskey bottle and filled his tumbler.

"Take a glass o' wine, sir?" he inquired, hospitably.

"No, thank you," answered Saul; and blew another cloud.

The Confederate eyed that silver cigar-case, still closely grasped, and sat down again to smoke. Presently he said—

"There'll be plenty o' thousand-dollar greenbacks turnin' up for us sellers, out yer in New York," he observed.

"And plenty of you 'fellows with your toes turned up," returned the Union man.

"Maybe so," rejoined the Confederate. "Tell you what, Yank; you're human. You write your billy doo, and I'll tote it for you—on jes one proviso."

"Name your proviso, sir," said Saul.

"I'm to tie you up fast in that yer ingy-rubber over-all, for fear ye mought fall out'n that yer four-story winder, and git yerself mashed on the rocks, out yer."

"I'll agree to your proviso," answered Macy, promptly. "Now, lock me in, and go for pen and ink."

The Confederate looked hard in Macy's face; for that Yankee was a puzzle to him. He had met with "Yanks" before, in "durance vile; but the coolness of this "rich" specimen confounded his "notions" of "down East."

But the small eyes, which had glistened as they saw Saul's silver cigar-case, and shifted in a restless way as the captive made that offer of "a thousand dollars" for "postage," were met by a good-humored smile; and, apparently satisfied that no scheme of escape was meditated, his form, ungainly, but athletic, undoubled itself, and he stood up, six feet from the floor, turning from his prisoner.

At that moment, as Saul Macy saw the man turning, he felt an impulse to leap up, and, by a sudden assault, dash him out of the open window, within four feet of them. But the thought fled quickly as it came. Saul Macy's honest heart could harbor no treachery; and the guard, though an enemy, was no dog to be set upon in that way. Ruffian he might be; for that shifting eye, and the lines of his mouth, betokened a loose, as well as a hard, life, but he was a man, Saul reflected; and even if he purposed murder of his prisoner, that "Yank" would scorn to take foul advantage of a moment's opportunity to harm him.

So, the guard went out of the room, unconscious that any danger had threatened him; and when Macy heard him bolt the door outside, he went to the open window, and saw that it overlooked several buildings, and was, doubtless, an upper-story window of some high-roofed tenement house; from which a man precipitated would make a last descent in life.

Saul Macy could never afterwards account for the impulse which made him offer a thousand dollars for the conveyance of a note to Susie. Had he always been a rich man, and set a rich man's estimate on money, he might have hesitated to risk an order for such a sum, when the man might cash it, without returning with a reply.

But the moneyed "inventor" was to discover "power" in that note to Susie.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MACY'S COTTAGE.

Moss Cohen, with a heavy heart, and no light compensation to that sharp-eyed coachman he had found at the railroad depot, resumed his place in the other carriage; its round-batted driver again holding the ribbons.

First he was driven to a station-house, to make report of what had transpired, comprising the driver's account of what he knew concerning the abduction, which was little enough.

He had stopped, he said, on Thirty-third street, and was told to alight, because a gentleman had a "fit." Jumping from his box, he saw Saul Macy lifted out of the carriage, to the other coach, close by; and then, before he could "say Jack Robinson," one of the men there got his "head in chancery," and sponged his mouth with chloroform. "But I ducked my nose into this 'ere muffer," said the man, with evident pride in his own sagacity, "and they didn't chloroform me—nary time! It made me blimed sick on to my stomach, and that kind o' knocked me, you see—but—"

"That's enough," said the curt police functionary. "Nothing can be done here, sir," he added, addressing Cohen. "Our force are all on duty, and a good many killed. Make your complaint tomorrow, if there's any police left, sir! Our force is cut to pieces, I tell you."

Small comfort was in that rejoinder.

caused by the functionary's fears; so Moss Cohen was driven toward the Arsenal, where troops were; but could not pass without the countersign. A sentry directed him to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Gen. Wool's headquarters were. But when he arrived there, he heard so many exaggerated stories repeated by an excited crowd, that he felt there was no immediate help for any private person, in presence of such public danger.

Relinquishing hope for Macy that night, he bethought him of Macy's family, and ordered the driver to make speed for his own neighborhood.

Eleven o'clock, by an illuminated clock, on Broadway. Cohen had consulted his watch at Forty-fourth street, when it showed twenty minutes of nine. Fruitless drives to different points of authority, had consumed nearly two hours and a half, and the abductors of Saul Macy were so much in advance of pursuit; even could their track be discovered. There was nothing left, therefore, but to seek that cottage home, to which his report must bear tribulation.

Dismissing the coach at Macy's corner, he approached the cottage, and saw a light in the second-story, where Saul's library extended, front to rear. Satisfied that Susie was waiting up for her husband's return, Cohen thought he would pass through the side gate, and learn if Revere was in safe charge of his nurse, an infantry soldier, honorably discharged, on account of wounds, who intended to accompany his convalescent to the front again. This man, a resolute-looking native of New York city, was sitting at the stable-door, smoking his pipe; and, to the old gentleman's inquiry about Revere, replied that he was to sleep in the cottage that night. Mrs. Macy said it might be dangerous for him to go out after the rain.

"Bless that woman's soul!" said Cohen to himself. "And I must tell her about her husband!"

"All seems quiet in this neighborhood, Frank," said the Jew.

"Yes, sir—just now. There was a hard crowd around that tenement house about an hour ago, though."

"What's become of them?" asked Cohen.

"Drunk and asleep, I reckon," answered Frank, emptying the ashes from his pipe, with a yawn.

"Are you going to bed, Frank?" enquired the Hebrew.

"Think I shall try a roost," said the veteran. "Are you going away, sir?"

"No," replied Cohen, emphatically. "Are you armed?"

"I've got my six-shooter, inside," answered Frank.

"Keep it by you," said Cohen; "You may have visitors before morning. If you should, remember I shall be within call."

"I reckon they've had enough lead today," returned Frank. "Three dead or dying rebs were carried into that tenement house, when the crowd got back."

"Why do you say 'rebs,' Frank?" demanded Moss Cohen.

"Well, sir," responded the soldier; "To my common sense, there ain't much difference. I'd as lieve be shot in front as behind; and those fellows shoot at New York volunteers from our own houses—the derned cowardly bounty-jumpers!"

This honest military opinion, from a man who carried a bullet somewhere about his "insides," as he said, was not far from Cohen's own conclusions; so he shook hands with Frank, and left a couple of cigars for company to the watch, which he felt assured that veteran would keep, though his convalescent was absent.

Then Moss Cohen went back to the cottage, and opened the front door with a pass-key which Saul Macy had given him, that he might go and come, at will, like a member of the family; the old gentleman being looked upon as such, though he retained his "knife and fork" at a hotel table.

But hardly had the Hebrew, after softly closing the door behind him, proceeded to the parlor, where the gas was turned low, than he was startled by a sudden ring of the door-bell. He half-turned to answer in person, when another impression caused him to pause, and reflect.

It was nearly midnight; and that was not Macy's ring, even if he had lost his pass-key. But if Macy were not there, it might be news from Macy, or it might be trouble for this quiet home. For Moss Cohen had already made up his mind that the abduction of Saul was the forerunner of some felonious design, which aimed to leave the premises without a master's protection.

While pondering still, he heard Barney's steps coming from the kitchen, in response to a repeated ring. With no defined purpose, but acting impulsively, the Jew stepped into a side room, contiguous to the parlor, and, leaving its door ajar, remained in the dark, while Barney turned up the gas as he was accustomed to do for a

visitor.

"Is your lady at home?" was the interrogatory of a tall man, in a loose and shabby paletot, who kept his slouched hat over his eyes, as he spoke.

"Yes, sir," replied Barney. "Are you come from Mr. Macy?"

"I am so," responded the visitor. "There's a note from her husband, and I'm to get an answer."

"I'll take it up," said Barney, putting out his hand.

"Nary time!" demurred the messenger. "I know my business, and you know yours. Jes you go and say there's a gentleman wants to see her."

Barney inspected the gentleman's "make up" a moment, and then, with manifest reluctance, turned toward the hall.

"Be lively, young man," ordered the messenger; "I can't stop here all night."

Thus hastened, the door-boy quickened his pace, and presently delivered his message to Mrs. Macy, who, with Mrs. Revere, was keeping watch for Saul, while their daughters—the corporals—remained on guard beside their sergeant. Captain Hooper was reposing on another sofa, his dreams recalling "celestial" scenes in Shanghai and Canton.

Susie, in trepidation, was about to descend at once, when Edward's mother suggested the propriety of permitting the gentleman to come up with his note.

"By no means, Susie!" said Captain Hooper, suddenly roused. "I'll go down and see the man."

"But he refused to give Barney the note," said Susie, with concern. "Well, you can't go down to any stranger to-night," said her father, decidedly. "Barney, show the man up."

Barney descended to the parlor; and Moss Cohen, who had been observing the messenger closely, from his concealment, waited until he heard boy and man on the floor above, and then walked under the parlor chandelier, and looked at every cap of his revolver.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SEVEN-UP AND JACK TURNED.

When the small eyes of that Confederate messenger fell upon the group of waiting people in Saul Macy's library, his countenance sunk somewhat in presence of "company." But as Susie advanced, saying—"My husband's note, sir—is he well? is he coming home to-night?"—the man recovered his composure.

"This yer is for Mrs. Saul Macy," he said, holding the note out. "Your husband wrote it, and he'll be home, when our captain relieves guard!"

Susie hurriedly perused her husband's message, and then handed it to her father.

"Hello!—what's this, daughter? exclaimed Captain Hooper. You're to give the man a thousand dollars."

"Nothin' shorter!" interposed the messenger. "Sudden call for contributions, sir!"

The old captain fixed his eyes on the speaker, with a gaze so clear and steadfast that nothing but effrontery could have kept those shifting orbs from sinking under its regards. "Where is Mr. Macy, sir?" demanded the father-in-law. "He makes no mention of his quarters. Is he at the Arsenal?"

"He's where he'll stay!" returned the man, coarsely; and then he added, in a more respectful tone—"until I take your answer back, madam!"

"Oh, father! give him the money, and let me write to poor Saul!" cried the trembling wife. "Oh, sir!" she continued, with an imploring look at the messenger. "Is my husband in any danger, sir?"

"Not if I get back, madam!" answered the confederate; while Susie seized the pen her daughter brought, and rapidly wrote a reply to Saul's note, which simply stated that he would probably be home next day, and directed her to intrust the bearer with a thousand dollars for immediate use.

"I doubt if there's such a sum to be obtained to-night," said Captain Hooper. "I suppose a check on the bank will do!"

"Nary check," said the messenger. "Banks may all suspend to-morrow—if there's a run on 'em!"

"O, father! I have a thousand dollars, I am sure—Saul knows it! Amelia, dear! bring me my box!"

Amelia knew her mother's place of deposit; a rosewood writing desk, with a secret drawer, which any child could find a way to open. Susie opened that hiding place, and took out several hundred dollar bills, and some fifties and twenties, until Amelia counted a thousand dollars, and there were a few greenbacks left; which those little eyes noticed, with a glance that said they might as well as be added to the other

pile.

But, while those cunning eyes were taking note of the money, and then shifting their observation about the room, another pair of eyes kept watch on the face which had been obliged, for shame's sake, to enter without its slouched head-piece.

And, as the confederate doubled up the roll of greenbacks, and thrust them under his rusty, paletot, with an effort to appear unconcerned, while Susie was closing her note to Saul, another movement took place in the library.

That convalescent sergeant, whose hand had been clasped tightly by his young sister, because she saw something in his look that alarmed her—while he was watching the strange man—suddenly rose from the sofa, as if he were in full strength, and walked up to the confederate.

"What are you doing here in New York, sir?" he demanded, sternly. "I saw you on guard, when I was a prisoner at Belle Isle."

The man's sullen face flushed red, and then became pallid. But, if he could not command the flow of his blood, he mastered his voice, so as to reply calmly—

"You must be mistaken, sir—I never was on guard at Belle Isle."

"No, sir!" rejoined Revere; his eyes flashing with excitement. "But I marked your face the day we prisoners of war were marched from Libby Prison to the island. You carried your piece close to us, all the way!"

"Well, sir!" responded the man. "I had a right to be there! I've been in Uncle Samuel's secret service in and out of the Confederacy, sir."

The absence of slang words in the rejoinder was not more noticeable than the quiet and even polite tone in which it was uttered. Sergeant Revere—intelligent as true—saw that he had a cool and ready villain before him. He strove to keep his own temper down, and replied.

"Did Uncle Sam's secret service require you to fire your piece at a prisoner of war, because he approached a window in that sugar-house, when you were on guard below? Look there, sir!"

The young man bared his wrist, and showed a deep scar above the joint, where a bullet had ploughed its furrow in the flesh!

"Your bullet made that mark, sir!" said Revere, in a low, determined tone. "You are a rebel spy in New York city! You cannot leave this room!"

And, drawing his revolver, which soldier-like, he had placed in his pocket that morning, though he wore one of Macy's dressing gowns, Sergeant Revere placed himself between the door and that scowling confederate.

There was a dramatic tableau on that library floor, at this instant, which needed only stage scenery to make it theatrical.

Susie had risen, with her note sealed, as Revere left the sofa. Mrs. Revere rose, also, with clasped hands, gazing at her son, and his young sister ran to her mother in dismay.

Only Amelia appeared to retain calmness; for Captain Hooper clinched his hard knuckles, when he heard Revere's accusations; and at their close, when the soldier levelled his revolver, he ran to and fro, looking for another weapon.

Only Amelia, intent on her soldier's countenance and words, forgot all but his feeble condition, and the fever she saw swelling in his veins. Her woman's impulse was to shield that throbbing brow with her own; but her woman's sense of propriety restored her into seeming calm.

Sergeant Revere, his back against the library door, looked straight into those deep eyes, which now emitted a snakey gleam, as the confederate drew another repeater from his breast, and nodded his head, while presenting its muzzle.

The two revolvers—each a seven-shooter—crossed barrels with deadly aim; and there was that in the face of this confederate at bay, which portended desperate resolution.

"Two can play at seven-up," he muttered; and an evil smile wreathing his yellow moustache.

"And one can turn Jack," added another voice; as Moss Cohen stepped into the library, from that balcony which connected all the windows overlooking Macy's grounds; and advanced, with his leveled revolver.

The red gleam of that desperado's eyes faded away. He lowered his pistol, and fell into an attitude which, in spite of his shabby attire, was manly and courteous.

"Gentlemen! you have the advantage of me," he remarked, with a depression of the head.

It was manifest that, although his audacity invited a duel, he had discretion to better his valor where two armed foes confronted him.

But, if he lowered his revolver and his

forehead, he could talk stiff. So he offered parley.

"You've got me here," he said, with a keen look toward Mrs. Macy, to fix her attention; "And your husband's in a tight place, too."

"I understand you, sir," responded Sergeant Revere. "You propose an exchange of prisoners."

"Parole me, and I'll bring your Yankee," said the man.

"What security have we for your word?" demanded Revere.

"My honor!" exclaimed the confederate, with a dramatic slap on the breast of his rusty paletot.

Revere smiled. "A man who shoots at prisoners-of-war," he said, bitterly.

"I don't brag on that trick," answered the confederate. "But, by the great horn spoon, I didn't shoot to hurt no one. You held your tin cup, Yank, and, 'pon my word, I jes' fired to spill your coffee, sure's you live."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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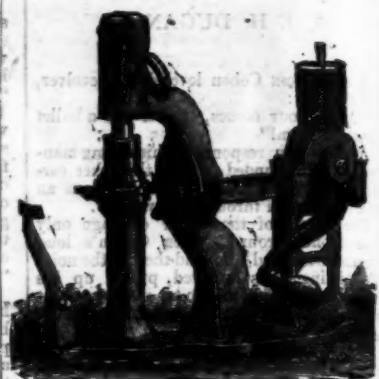
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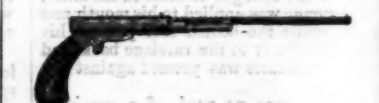


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NEW YORK, DEC. 16, 1876.

The columns of the JOURNAL are open for discussion of subjects pertaining to education. Let those who have practical skill communicate it to others.

The boat-crews of Oxford and Cambridge have declined the challenge sent over by certain college-students from century-old America. So certain were these ambitious young men of victory that they only wanted the privilege of rowing on the Thames. Bye-and-bye, it is to be hoped, our college-students will learn that they can achieve glory in some other way.

We have referred heretofore to the Inter-collegiate contest to take place soon in this city, and have said, what we now repeat, that the idea is a good one, but to pay out to the victorious student \$50, is contemptible. The ancient Greeks paid no one when the Olympian games were over. He who won was satisfied with a wreath whose cost was not much over a dime.

No matter what is done to improve education, the teacher is center and source of everything. Aim there. Get good teachers. "Yes," they all shout in chorus, "so we do." And yet it is to be noted that good teachers are scarce. Let every effort be made to increase the supply of good teachers. If teachers institutes, if normal schools, if State examinations will help, increase and strengthen each and every one of these. Napoleon felt that mothers were needed in order to build a nation, so real teachers are needed to create real schools. The country schools, no less than the city schools suffer from a want of the genuine article. At the bottom of all is character—not scholarship. Have you that, O teacher? Do your scholarship, your knowledge grow out of that like the branches out of a tree, or are both of these simply like a veneering glued over common wood? Possess character, a solemn earnestness of purpose, an appreciation of the greatness of your work and prepare yourself to do it well, and do it to satisfy your conscience, whether marked by another eye or not. The Greeks made the unseen joints of the walls of their temples as perfect as those outside; for they said "the gods see everywhere."

A WORD WITH YOU.

You are perhaps meditating whether to save \$2.50—the subscription-price of the JOURNAL, and (if you are a woman) invest it in a pair of gloves, several yards of ribbon (cardinal red of course), or some other article of finery or apparel. A single word. Just around the corner is a well-equipped shop to sell rum, gin, etc. They take the "Wine Reporter" there; yonder are

rows of shoe-stores—they take the "Shoe and Leather Reporter" there; in another street are furniture-stores they take the "Bureau" there; a young man begins to learn telegraphy—he takes the "Journal of the Telegraph," etc. etc.—but of the 225,000 teachers about 25,000 or one in nine, take an educational paper—probably this is a large estimate, for those who take one take two or three. Now you who read these lines, are you of the 200,000 who take no educational paper at all? Begin the New Century better. Not only subscribe, but go and ask others—do more, write for the JOURNAL. "Lend a hand" in this important work.

N. B. The above is a certain recipe for a teacher's happiness and improvement.

The Board of Education for this city is probably the best that can be selected. They are singularly upright, thoroughly in earnest and desirous of doing the best thing possible for the schools. We shall offer, with deference, some suggestions growing out of a practical survey of the field. Besides the routine-work that must necessarily be done, there are certain great lines of action that demand long and thoughtful discussion. We consider the present "course of study," while imperfect in some respects, as really one of the most important of documents. The Committee putting it forth deserve the appreciation of every thoughtful teacher in the land. It was not the work of a day. In it were condensed the results of the observation and experience of many veteran teachers and superintendents extending over a series of years.

We consider as next in importance the salary matter. No one should be employed to teach until having taught under the observation of a suitable officer as well as having passed a proper examination. Then the minimum salary should be paid, increasing every year by a certain amount. The difference in salaries arising out of position should be abolished, as they give rise to jealousies and difficulties innumerable. The reason why one teacher should receive more than another should be based on the fact of successful service.

Again, that relic of barbarism, the distinction between teachers in the Primary Departments and teachers in the Grammar Departments should be abolished as far as salary is concerned. One is as laborious, as honorable and as useful as another. If there is a skillful teacher needed in this world anywhere it is in the Primary School. And the city of New York should give the country that important piece of information.

And, again, some action is needed to encourage further study and preparation by the teachers after receiving license to teach. There is not a college or school of any character but makes provision for its post-graduates; and the Board of Education could arrange with profit to the teachers a Post-License course of study. In this case, the 8,000 teachers of the city would constitute one grand Normal University, each selecting a study passing an examination thereupon, and receiving a diploma. In this course, lectures on Education as a science and an art could be given—and these are greatly needed.

Such are a few suggestions that disclose a boundless field of work for the Board of Education for the city of New York as we enter on the new century of the Republic.

PHILADELPHIA.

The teachers have been obliged to make a grand contribution to the savings of the city—no less than \$100,000.—Over this there will be tears and suffering. We feel deeply for our brethren and sisters in distress. We believe that teachers make a good use of their money, and could use more to advantage rather than less. We think also that the teachers of Philadelphia have been short-sighted and remiss. They should have reformed the system under which they labor; they should have secured a Board of Education; the appointment of Superintendents and Inspectors; in fine they should have seen that the business of education was magnified—they themselves having a voice in important measures.

Your light has been under a bushel; our Philadelphia subscribers have manifested little or no activity, not near as much as those of Cincinnati, St. Louis and towns of 5000 inhabitants. They suffer from causes that might not have been causes. In fine, if they had taken the JOURNAL, posted themselves up, roused up the educational sympathy of the people, they might have been receiving \$100,000 more; instead of that much less. Will they now bestir themselves, or will they foolishly think the first way to save will be to take no educational paper? The children of this world (the uneducated) are wiser than the children of light (the educated), and don't do business in that way.

NEW YORK CITY.

EVENING SCHOOL No. 2.

This school, on Henry street, near East Broadway, presents an attractive appearance. It is in a building that has been thoroughly refitted, and is well adapted to the purpose. Let us enter. We pass up two flight of stairs, and here we find the main assembly-room, and at her desk Miss Baywood, the principal; she has been in charge here three years. It is easy to see she takes a deep interest in her work. There is an idea in the minds of those who are not familiar with the evening schools, that little if anything is accomplished in the way of scholarship or improvement. This is the case with but few. In those, inexperienced Principals have away. It does one good to look over the writing-books of some of the adult class in this school. The attendance in this class was, we judge, about thirty; all seemed to have attained the age of thirty years, and some were certainly fifty. The Principal said no small number were married; and indeed in the case of several their children sat beside them at the desks. All of these were neatly, though plainly dressed.

The writing-books of several were inspected who had entered but a few weeks since. The fact was evident of great pains, even laborious efforts. No blots, every line followed the copy. Truly these pupils value the instruction given!

The number on register is 400 and over; the average is about 375. Eleven teachers are employed. All of these are from the day-schools of the ward.

It is a good statement for a Principal to make, as Miss Raymond did with earnest feeling, that no pupil had been sent away. All were respectful and kind.

The general features of earnestness and close attention marked the classes visited. In response to the signal given, the pupils assembled for singing. The music was led at the piano by Miss Dunne. The pupils entered into the exercise with heartiness, and the voices were sweet and pleasant.—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls" was one that seemed to give pleasure to all, and it was well sung. "A new Song," "Sweet Dawn Awakes," was undertaken with spirit and feeling.

Com. Goulding is a frequent visitor; his name is often seen on the visitor's record. He has a living interest in the progress of the pupils and receives a warm welcome. Supt. Fanning has visited here once.

Thaddeus Moriarty, a Trustee of the ward, came in while we were here. He too is a frequent visitor. He makes an excellent officer.

MRS. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 7 E. 42D ST., NEW-YORK.

There are few beside the parents, the pupils and the readers of the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL, that know what excellent schools are to be found in this city that makes such exacting demands in the education of its children. We have spoken before of visits to Mrs. Benedict's school, but something new appears every time we enter. The truth is, the school is superbly officered. "Thorough instruction" is its motto;—and equally with this is the determination to "give a broad culture."

THE BUILDING

Is just out of Fifth avenue; it is a wide, four-story brown-stone house. If you enter in school-hours you soon see it is dedicated to learning. Young ladies and children are found in every room. We first visited Prof. J. T. Benedict. We found him with a class of intelligent young ladies, nearly thirty in number, we should think, investigating

ANCIENT HISTORY.

The teacher questioned the class concerning the condition of the Roman Empire during the years that succeeded the Christian era. The class certainly showed that they understood themselves and the subject. They had acquired clear and correct ideas concerning the literature, the art, the historians, the statesmen, the politicians and the politics of those distant times; and some conception, too, of the magnitude of that proud empire when in the height of its glory and grandeur. Prof. Benedict made but little attempt to get dates, but to impress upon the minds of the pupils the great features of the age. The nature of the people, the causes of the decline, the encroachment of the barbarians, were discussed in a familiar way by teacher and pupils. The advanced portion of the class were well posted. This was followed by a review of early Roman history, and the never-to-be-forgotten names of Romulus, Numa Pompilius and Tarquinus, seemed as fresh on the lips of these girls as when we ourselves spoke them years ago.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

We found Miss Reuel with a class of young girls. She

has in all seven classes. Her method is to teach the *speaking* of the language as soon as possible; writing it is taken up soon after. This class uses Keetel's French Exercises. The higher classes read Racine, Corneille, and study French Literature and write essays in the French language, and enter into the spirit and life of the language with readiness as they have mastered the pronunciation and idioms from the tongue of an accomplished teacher—a woman of culture who does more than give them a knowledge of the French "language"—she initiates them into French "thought."

LECTURES.

Upon inquiry, we learned that Prof. Labberton is delivering two courses of lectures; one on Ancient History and Literature: the other on English and Contemporary Literature. Prof. Unanget gives lectures on Mental Science and Natural Theology. Prof. Brame lectures on Chemistry.

LATIN, ETC.

A class of beginners in Latin had reached the declension of pronouns; other classes, we learned, were reading the classic authors. We missed a class in Mental Arithmetic, but listened to one which demonstrated good training on the black-board. These misses solved examples in Percentage with readiness, and managed Fractions with remarkable ease. The class may be set down as thoroughly instructed in this important branch.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

This occupies a delightful room, and the group of children was happily engaged. Some were writing in their copy-books; some taking lessons in sewing (given once a week), some had kindergarten occupations (here used as far, as found useful); some preparing lessons for the coming day. The care of such a group shows the doctrine often advanced in the JOURNAL to be true—the care of children demands the best talent. To devise, to manage, to encourage, to repress, to obtain order, and work, requires skill of a high order. We were pleased with the spirit of teacher and pupil.

BELLES-LETTRES.

This class seized upon our whole attention. The teacher was one who would be interested evidently even with that stale thing called a "school-girl's composition," if she could get nothing else—but she possessed the power to evoke something that was fresh and piquant from those bright-eyed and intelligent-looking girls. At all events, we listened to an essay by Miss Botsford on "Semiramis and Sardanapalus" that would have done credit to a Junior in college. It evidenced research and careful preparation, as well as an ability to use choice English in an effective manner. Had we space, we should be glad to publish this essay.—Teacher and pupil are both congratulated. Would that every class in composition writing were invigorated by as active a mind!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The school has three departments—Primary, Academic, and Collegiate. During the ten years of its existence it has sent out probably over fifty thoroughly prepared scholars—they pursue a long and honorable course of study before they receive a diploma. Mrs. Benedict, the accomplished Principal, has, as we knew, been suffering from a severe illness, yet so well is the school organized, and so ably are her assistants that the order and instruction has apparently suffered nothing. She will soon resume her place and enjoyments again at the head of her school. It is plain that the patrons of the school appreciate the earnestness, fidelity and skill of this excellent teacher, and value the work she is doing.

What a Scottish Lady thinks of our Normal College.

[From the Dundee Advertiser the newspaper of the second largest circulation in Scotland.]

"One of the handsomest of the numerous handsome buildings devoted to education in America is the New York College devoted to the training of female teachers free of all charge. The building looks like a magnificent church. It is situated on elevated ground—something like that on which the Infirmary stands at Dundee—commanding a fine view and pure air. The cost of the building and ground is half a million of dollars, and the yearly expense of maintaining it is ninety-five thousand dollars. The Hon. Wm. Wood, President of the Board of Education, to whom I was introduced by my friend Mrs. Blake, was quite delighted to find that I came from Scotland and lived in Fife—and he came, as he said, from the East Neuk of Fife—and takes great pride in the completeness of all the arrangements in this magnificent institution. We were escorted a little before nine A. M. to the large hall, where the pupils first assembled, and invited to the platform, where the President and all the teachers take seats. Professor Mangold is seated at a grand piano under the platform; and through the

doors, emerging from the corridors, are seen rows of bright, blooming girls in regimental fashion. At a given signal from the Principal at the desk this charming regiment advances into the hall, marching to the sound of the music. The desks are soon filled from all sides by gentle occupants who seem to fall into their places as gently and pleasantly as rose leaves fall in a summer breeze. When all are seated the grand old psalm, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh mine help" is chanted by all. The President, Mr. Hunter, who is also professor of intellectual Philosophy, invited President Wood to read the Scriptures, which he did in true orthodox Scotch fashion, the old northern accent being unmistakable, even after 23 years of American residence. Then followed another of the grand old anthems—"I waited for the Lord," the Professor leading, and the girls joining, their sweet voices sounding like a pean in the morning air. The influence was soothing and harmonizing. The President then called the roll of each section, or rather read it from a prepared list, which showed an attendance of 1454 the previous week, and of all these only six had come late, a very small percentage; and 26 classes out of 39 had not one late comer. A musical German song was then joined in by all, after which the President asked for quotations from any, and they were given with great distinctness—in English, German, and French—many from Shakespeare, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, Browning, Plato, &c. Clear enunciation is especially cultivated, and I may say, by the way, that I think this is one of the special characteristics of American speakers, both men and women. At 9.30 at the sound of a bell, one-half of the young ladies marched out of the hall to the sound of music to the large hall underneath for calisthenic exercises, physical training being wisely considered to be a most important part and adjunct of mental development. No kind of education, however excellent, can be successfully carried on while the muscles are slender and feeble through neglect. A healthy mind can only exist in a healthy body, and the coming American woman will be able more surely to bless the race when she is physically strong herself through judicious training. All these exercises are arranged to the sound of music. A lady Professor stands on the platform and herself goes through and directs the exercises. The elastic with handles is used all the time while the girls march and run and skip in perfect unison. Fifteen minutes each day is spent in this manner, and the pupils go to their studies with chests and lungs expanded, and rosy-checked girls pass in perfect order to their various departments with keener zest for mental labour because the physical is not neglected. More than three-fourths of all the professors and tutors are women; all the tutors in mathematics (of which there are seven) are women. The course in mathematics extends through quadratic equations, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry, with its application to astronomy, together with a thorough review of the principals of arithmetic; and President Hunter, in his yearly report, says:—"It is a pleasure to be able to state that young ladies have proved themselves quite capable of coping with the abstract reasoning of the pure mathematics." Natural science has also its due attention; physiology, especially, is carefully taught objectively by a Professor to the pupil teachers, so that they may be able to teach the outlines with accuracy. Miss Goodwin gives instruction to the students in botany and geology. Musical critics have expressed themselves highly gratified by Professor Mangold's system of teaching. All classes receive instruction in reading music at sight. Every student has an opportunity to sing alone in her class. Solo singing is also practised before the whole College once a month. The gradatory classes receive instructions in the method of teaching music to primary or grammar schools. All the training in this College has in view the fitness of the student for future teaching, and a building in connection with the College is set apart for the teaching of 800 children. Thus an opportunity is given for practice, and before the graduates leave the College their fitness for future teaching is insured. In addition to this there is a Saturday session for post-graduates where eight Professors drill those who have practised more or less during previous sessions in the schools attached to the College. A thorough academical training is the end aimed at, and the object of this Normal College is so to train the future teachers of the city that there shall not be found one inefficient instructor in any department, primary or advanced, within her borders. President Hunter, in his address at the opening of the session, said—"Which of us would employ an untrained lawyer to defend our case in Court? Which of us would secure the services of an untrained physician to cure a sick friend or relative? Then why employ an untrained teacher to instruct our children? The training and cultivation of a child's mind from five years old and upwards is one of the most important duties that can fall to the lot of humanity. The object of a Normal School is to give the teacher that professional training which is absolutely indispensable." There are various

medals of gold, silver, and bronze, besides sums of money and marks of honour, given to the successful students. Altogether I came away impressed with the magnitude of the institution, and the blessing it must confer on the community. Here I saw the coming woman being invested with the power to guide and to guard while she teaches the coming race.

"Millions of souls will feel her power,
And hand it down to millions more."

The city of New York expends three millions and a half of dollars for educational purposes, and there are one hundred thousand at school between the ages of four and twenty-one. No corporal punishment is allowed, and the poor have the same advantage with the rich. Everything is provided free of cost—books, maps, drawing materials, pencils, slates, &c. In some parts of the country where the Catholic population abounds, they have endeavored to get grants of Government funds for separate schools, but the bulk of the population resist the demand. I may add that the teachers are in great demand from this institution and others, far greater than the supply, and they command good salaries. The sensible physical training tends to keep them in vigorous health, and they seldom break down from overwork. The large, airy class-rooms, and the cheerful activity of the varied exercises all have their influence, and no class of persons are more respected than those into whose keeping is committed the training of the young."

BOOK NOTICES.

THE WIDE AWAKE PLEASURE BOOK. Large quarto, 400 pages. 200 illustrations. Elegant cloth, \$2.00. Boards, cloth back, chromo sides, \$1.50. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

In issuing the "Wide Awake Pleasure Book," D. Lothrop & Co. meet the popular taste which demands in a gift-book superb binding, at once gay, striking and refined, fine paper, beautiful engravings and reading matter which is really entertaining and valuable. Few books, so thoroughly first-class, are placed in the market at so low a price. Besides the "Papers on Children's Etiquette," the "Poets' Homes Series," the two long stories, "Young Rick," "The Cooking Club of Tu Whit Hollow," the volume contains many delightful short stories, "Jessie's Neighbors," by Louise C. Moulton, "Belle Langley's Punishment," by Edgar Fawcett, "Bessie's Mishaps," by Sophie May, "Double Dinks," by Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, "How Miss Chatty earned a Living," by Ella Farman, etc. etc. It is a striking characteristic of these stories that they awaken all the latent geniality, hope, courage and helpfulness of the reader's heart. It is this influence emanating from every page, which has made the "Wide Awake" Magazine so welcome in the household.

THE FIFTH READER, by T. W. Harvey. Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati and New York.

The modern Reader is a very different affair from that in use years ago. Great changes have taken place in the ideas of a Reader. For a Reader is to be used to cultivate the voice as well as to furnish selections from standard writers. If possible no pupil should leave the school with a rough, harsh, untuneful voice. This, like the manners the boy has, is to be moulded and improved. This Reader is intended for the highest classes in graded schools, and it has been carefully and conscientiously prepared. Over forty pages are devoted to elocution and articulation, and these subjects are set forth with unusual fullness and clearness. The Selections have been made with skill; the author has been remarkably successful in gathering gems from the mines of English Literature. The noblest names are attached to the readings—Bryant, Longfellow, Tennyson, Scott, Read, and a host of others among the poets; Thackeray, (this from Geo. III. deserves special mention) Webster, Emerson, Whipple, Irving, Dickens, among the prose writers, are represented in these pages. Hence it is a book well fitted for the school-room.

VIOLET WITH EYES OF BLUE. Written and illustrated by L. Clarkson. Published by J. L. Sibole, Philadelphia.

This is indeed a charming book: We say to every one seeking a beautiful book, look at this! The publishers are to be congratulated on the fine setting they have given this gem.

The first picture has the words "Violet" in colors, and it is a pattern after nature. Around the words,

Butter-cup with golden hair
No'ding, blithe and debonaire;
Daisy with the happy face
Looking up from every place;
Clover with the tempting lips
When the bee his honey sips,
Tell me, who is sweetest, who?
Violet, with eyes of blue.

daisies, clover, buttercups, violets and ferns are [grouped in the most accurate and charming tints.

The next is an illustration of arbutus and heather; the next of forget-me-nots, checker-berries, and grasses; the next of honeysuckle, and wild roses; The last is the finest, we think of all, golden-rod, asters and Autumn leaves. All of these are works of art. The poems are worthy of this fine setting. They breathe a refined spirit, a perception of the beautiful in nature and of the lessons it teaches. We ask those who are seeking a "gift for the fair" fail not to examine this volume. The price is low for a book so elegantly gotten up, \$5.00 and we are sure it needs but to be seen to be appreciated.

The poem entitled "My Flowers" is gracefully expressed. We quote a stanza:

"They are so very dear to me—
My Pansy first—for memory.
I hold this best because I trace
Upon its happy human face
A thought of somebody most dear,
And when I put a pansy near
My lips, you'll know I'm thinking of
The far off somebody I love.

CLASSICS OF BABYLAND. By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. Illustrated by Mrs. Charlotte D. Finley, Merrill, and Jessie Curtis. Quarto, chromo boards, 50 cts. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

There are a few dear old stories that the mothers of other years used to tell the little ones on their laps which seem destined to live as long as the English language itself. In one form or another they are continually appearing to delight a new generation. Mrs. Clara D. Bates is the latest writer to give fresh shape to the favorite old stories of 'Silver Locks and the Bears,' 'Cinderella,' 'Little Red Riding Hood,' 'Jack and the Bean-Stalk,' etc. She has told them in easy and graceful verse, and her sister, Mrs. Finley, and one or two other artists, have illustrated them with a multitude of dainty pictures. Nothing handsomer and cheaper can be found for a holiday gift to a child.

"THE NURSE" enters upon its eleventh year in Jan'y, 1877, and is as full of life and animation as ever. The secret of its success is found between its covers every month. The price is \$1.00 a year. It is published by John L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield st., Boston, who will send a sample number with the premium list for ten cents; this list comprises useful and ornamental articles. Go for them, boys and girls.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1877.

This standard periodical, now over thirty-three years old, doubtless affords the most comprehensive and, all things considered, the cheapest means of keeping well informed in the best literature of the day. To this fact may be attributed its continued and increasing success.

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For the new year an extra offer is made to all new subscribers, and reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are also given by which a subscriber is, at remarkably small cost, put in possession of the cream of both home and foreign literature.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPY AND POPULAR SCIENCE.

To say that we are pleased with it falls adequately to express our appreciation. It has great merits—exceptional ones in microscopy journals. While most papers of this class talk much of the structure of microscopes and slides, this is chiefly given to the vastly more important but less regarded subject of the structure of the creatures the microscope discovers.

The present number is largely occupied with a description of the Globigerina, which it shows in living and dead conditions and various shapes. The other less prominent articles are likewise such as we have a right to expect in a journal devoted to this science. Monthly, fifty cts. a year; Handcraft Pub. Co., 37 Park row.

LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR N. Y. SCHOOL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR:

Permit me to say a few words to the public through the columns of your excellent paper. Being one of the teachers who attended the lecture of Mrs. Dr. Chase, at her parlors, No. 56 W. 33d st., on Friday afternoon, and being myself not only greatly entertained but deeply instructed, I feel that I shall be doing good by calling the attention of my fellow-teachers to these lectures, which will be continued on every Friday afternoon at four o'clock. There were about forty teachers present at her lecture yesterday afternoon, and I trust that as many more will next week avail themselves of the privilege of hearing her valuable and instructive lectures.

Dr. Chase is herself thoroughly qualified to instruct us all on this important subject of health and physical culture, and I wish that many more teachers might have been present on last Friday and listened to her earnest plea for that much abused organ, the lung, whose value in the human organism so many of us have never comprehended. She showed us how physical force-power to accomplish whatever we undertake, and general health, depend largely upon the size and expansion of the lungs, and laid great stress upon the importance to the young and growing girl of not only removing all obstacles to the development of the chest by way of tight clothing, but of increasing the power of the lungs by proper gymnastic exercise.

Mothers who understand this subject will not send their daughters to school with corsets and snugly-fitting waists, but will give ample room for growth and enlargement of the chest and also for play of the muscles surrounding the chest, and upon whose healthy action the lungs are so largely dependent. Dr. Chase gave us a lesson in the practice of inhalation, and showed how much this practice during years past had increased the capacity of her own lung, and with what salutary results in the increase of strength and vitality.

We were also entertained by the exhibition of samples of improved styles of clothing adapted to the needs of women who desire to combine health with beauty of form.

The work in which Dr. Chase is engaged is an important one, and I trust she may be sustained by the hundreds of teachers who need just such instruction as she is abundantly qualified to give.

TEACHER.

(We understand Mrs. Chase extends a cordial invitation to all the teachers for her Friday afternoon "talks." If they have no tickets, address a line to her.—Ed. N. Y. S. J.)

New York School Journal.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

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Joel McComber, inventor and manufacturer of McComber's patent boots and shoes and patent last. Descriptive pamphlet will be sent free on application at his store, Union square, corner Broadway, entrance on 15th street, No. 27.

W. W. Bell & Co. of Philadelphia offer an immense stock of Milton gold jewelry. The prices offered are wonderfully cheap, even if it is not real gold. Read over the list and see what this firm offers for holiday presents. For many purposes the "Milton gold" is as good as any. The object of wearing real gold is to make a show, we suppose, and this answers all the purpose. The prices are a mere song.

The Dove Mfg Co. call attention to a new style of elastic for stocking-supporters, which we think possesses real merit. The elastic is secured by a new method of self-attaching buckles, which are easily screwed in position without sewing. The buckle is attached and detached very easily, and the supporter does not interfere with a free circulation of the blood. We believe this method of harnessing preferable to the old method of strapping by which the free circulation of the blood is so easily interrupted.

The same company manufacture suspenders on the same principles. We like these articles.

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Nothing is more important to the public than a strictly reliable water-tight and fire-proof roof. A cheap, but durable, coating, free from tar, had long been a universal want, when, some years ago, the combination of slate, in the form of paint, was perfected for the protection of roofing. One coat of this special paint applied to shingle roofs fills all holes, pores or cracks; warped or curled shingles it causes to become and remain flat; it makes the roof resemble slate in color and nature. The trifling expense of a single coat will preserve almost worthless shingles for many years, and make them practically fire-proof. It is the only reliable paint made that effectually stops all leaks in flat shingle or other roofs. On old rusty tin or iron roofs, gutters, etc., it fills all holes or crevices, and proves the most durable paint for metal surfaces. For new fire-proof roofs. Rubber Roofing far exceeds in beauty and durability any known material for either steep or flat roofs; its cost is half that of shingle; the simplicity of laying it enables any farmer competent, and no practical mechanic is ever necessary; there is no possibility of a leak. These are a few reasons why the materials are used throughout the United States, and quantities daily shipped to foreign countries. Many of the largest government buildings, also theatres, bridges, factories, foundries and corporations use nothing else. The finest dwellings, as well as the smallest barns, have it on; the saving in insurance alone for a fire-proof roof almost pays for the material. There genuine articles must not be confounded with the numerous worthless imitations which contain tar, and are black. Readers who send their address to N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 8 Cedar St., N. Y., will receive full particulars free if they mention this paper. Write for it.

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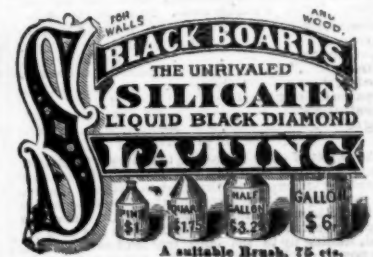
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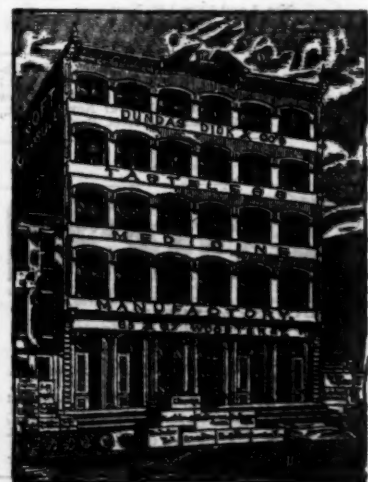
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3. PLATE 3. Perspective view. Frame Village House. Plans similar to Design No. 1.
4. PLATE 4. 1st and 2d story plans of a Brick Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
5. PLATE 5. Front elevation of Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
6. PLATE 6. Perspective view.
7. PLATE 7. Ground and 2d floor plans of Brick Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
8. PLATE 8. Perspective view.
9. PLATE 9. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
10. PLATE 10. Front elevation.
11. PLATE 11. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame villa.
12. PLATE 12. Perspective view.
13. PLATE 13. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame villa.
14. PLATE 14. Front elevation.
15. PLATE 15. Perspective view of a Villa. Plans similar to Design 1.
16. PLATE 16. 1st and 2d story plans of Brick Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
17. PLATE 17. Perspective view.
18. PLATE 18. 1st and 2d story plans of a Brick Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
19. PLATE 19. Perspective view.
20. PLATE 20. Perspective view of Brick villa. Plans similar to Design 1.
21. PLATE 21. 1st and 2d story plans of Frame Villa. Scale indicated on plate.
22. PLATE 22. Perspective view.

COTTAGES.

1. Plate 23. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
2. Plate 24. Perspective view.
3. Plate 25. Perspective view of Frame Cottage. Plans same as Design 13.
4. Plate 26. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
5. Plate 27. Front elevation.
6. Plate 28. Perspective view.
7. Plate 29. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
8. Plate 30. Perspective view.
9. Plate 31. 1st and 2d story plans of a Brick Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
10. Plate 32. Perspective view.
11. Plate 33. 1st and 2d story plans of a Brick Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
12. Plate 34. Perspective view.
13. Plate 35. 1st and 2d story plans of a Frame Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
14. Plate 36. Perspective view.
15. Plate 37. Perspective view of Cottage. Plans similar to Design 1.
16. Plate 38. Perspective view of Cottage. Plans similar to Design 1.
17. Plate 39. 1st and 2d story plans of a Brick and Frame Cottage. Scale indicated on plate.
18. Plate 40. Perspective view.

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